

Two Infantile Paralysis Cases, One Typhoid, In County; Health Dept. Urges Strict Sanitary Measures

Two cases of infantile paralysis and one case of typhoid fever have developed in and near Enterprise. The Health Department has investigated all three cases and some forty persons have been required or requested to modify their activity for the public good because they have had contact with one of the cases and may be carriers and able to spread the living virus that caused the paralysis or the bacteria that cause the fever.

More cases are expected, and the public is urged to consider its protection with regard to what most science knows about the spread of disease. In the case of typhoid fever, the source of the bacteria and the methods of spread are known with exactness. The typhoid bacteria cause typhoid fever when taken into the mouth of the victim. In both diseases, it is known that both sick persons and well can spread the germs in their body discharges. Such well persons are called "carriers." In the case of typhoid fever, the carriers discharge the germs in their body wastes from bowel and kidney. The paralysis virus is discharged also from the nose and mouth.

Only when such infected body discharges reach the mouth of a person is another case caused. Modern living should make such spread difficult. It is within the power of every community to use modern methods of sanitation of food and water supplies and for sewerage disposal and thus limit the spread of preventable diseases the causative organisms of which leave the body as waste and are carried by flies, fingers and food. Good habits of personal cleanliness are needed to prevent the spread of infection under intimate circumstances. Good habits of hygiene are needed not only to protect the individual, but also to protect his associates. A good citizen is clean. With good personal hygiene much of the disease spread by fomites and foodstuffs could be prevented. This seems to be the most difficult to accomplish in any community because it requires the cooperation and understanding of the individual affected and necessitates a certain amount of education and intelligence, common decency, self respect and regard for the rights of others.

In order to prevent the spread of body discharges we need to consider (1) means of destroying such discharges; (2) treating them so as to kill anything alive in them; (3) confining the waste from the body so that the material cannot be carried to any one else. We must consider methods of spread by fingers, food, flies, fomites and foodstuffs.

Specific advice for cleanliness to prevent the spread of living virus:

A. Fingers. Wash hands before eating; wash hands before handling food for others; wash hands after toilet, after use of handkerchief, after smoking and getting saliva on fingers; wash

hands after they have been soiled by any body discharge; wash hands before handling a child.

B. Food. Wash dishes immediately after using (this prevents a great increase in the number of germs); wash dishes which have contained milk by first rinsing in cold water and then using hot water and soap or alkali; wash then rinse with hot water of at least 170 degrees Fahrenheit; boil drinking water if obtained from an open well or spring. This is especially needed after prolonged rains such as we have had; Pasteurize milk. In the home this may be done by bringing the milk to a slow boil and removing it once from the fire, or then placing in a double boiler for 10 minutes; foodhandling equipment should be thoroughly and frequently cleaned; food handlers should not work while ill.

C. Flies. For bowel or urinary discharges use a disposal method which will prevent insects, especially flies, from reaching the living germs and then transferring to cause disease. Toilet seats and pits should be fly tight. Sewage should be treated before release. Protect food and living quarters from flies and other insects by well fitting screens kept in repair. This is especially important in communities which allow the existence of filthy open toilets. Stop breeding flies. Have careful, intelligent care of stables and provide for removal of manure or treatment to prevent fly breeding.

D. Fomites. For nose and mouth discharges use a handkerchief or other container which can be washed and boiled or burned. Toys for young children should be washable and washed frequently. Soiled clothes should be washed and boiled, if possible. Sun. For food cleaning is valuable.

E. Foodstuffs. Spitting, sneezing and coughing should be avoided in public places. When attending public meetings "space out" (sit farther apart than usual). Defer occupation until a more appropriate season. Don't visit any sick person until you are sure the disease is not communicable.

These simple recommendations should be followed all the year around by every one. Servants and other foodhandlers should be especially trained to carry them out. At this time we are especially fortunate with regard to the sanitary conditions of our restaurants and other food establishments. A survey made by the State Health Department during this month has shown that on a whole our food establishments are in a better sanitary condition than at any time in the history of the health department. There are a few food establishments which fall below the creditable showing made by most. The public can help maintain the standard by patronizing the places with the highest official ratings. Individuals can protect themselves by asking the food establishment they patronize to get saliva on fingers; wash

hands after they have been soiled by any body discharge; wash hands before handling a child.

B. Food. Wash dishes immediately after using (this prevents a great increase in the number of germs); wash dishes which have contained milk by first rinsing in cold water and then using hot water and soap or alkali; wash then rinse with hot water of at least 170 degrees Fahrenheit; boil drinking water if obtained from an open well or spring. This is especially needed after prolonged rains such as we have had; Pasteurize milk. In the home this may be done by bringing the milk to a slow boil and removing it once from the fire, or then placing in a double boiler for 10 minutes; foodhandling equipment should be thoroughly and frequently cleaned; food handlers should not work while ill.

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AGED COLORED WOMAN DIES FOLLOWING SHORT ILLNESS

Rachel Simmons, one of Elba's most widely known colored women, died at her home here last Thursday night following a short illness. "Aunt Rachel" was 95 years of age and although she had been complaining was confined to bed only a few hours before death came.

Aunt Rachel came to Coffee County when a young girl from the State of Mississippi. She was born of slave parents named Pope and it is said she was stolen and brought into this country. White people succeeded in keeping her hid from masters who kept on trail of her abductors for several years. She was a member of the Baptist Church and throughout her long life had been held in highest esteem by white people of Elba as well as her own race.

Only one relative survives, a son, Smith Harper, who is well known to people of Elba and this section. Funeral services were held at Elba, Colored Baptist Church Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, with Rev. D. W. Gray officiating. Burial was in Evergreen Cemetery.

Active pallbearers were Rufus Atkins, Dave Adams, Dave Adams, L. H. Hammond, Willie Jackson, Lev Hammond, Jr., Hayes Grady and Home was in charge.

MARTIN-TROWER MARRIAGE IS OF WIDE INTEREST

A marriage of interest to a wide circle of friends was that of Miss Lois Martin and Mr. Levi Trower of Enterprise and Dothan, which was quietly solemnized at an impressive ceremony Friday evening at nine o'clock in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Whitman.

The marriage vows were read by Rev. J. A. Timmerman, pastor of the Baptist Church. In the presence of a few close friends and relatives.

The Whitman home was attractively decorated with seasonal flowers in brilliant tones. An archway formed between the living room and dining room marked the place where the young couple entered for the ceremony.

The bride wore a becoming costume of white sheer with white trimmings and matching accessories. Her flowers were a shoulder corsage of sweetheart roses.

Mrs. Trower is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Martin and has enjoyed much popularity in social and business circles. After graduation from Elba High School, she attended a business school in Montgomery and at the time her marriage was connected with the Coffee County Department of Public Welfare.

Mr. Trower formerly lived in Dothan but at present is a popular young business man of Enterprise, where he is a district manager for the Coca Cola company.

Following the ceremony, the bride and groom left for their home in Enterprise.

Worthy Patron—Mrs. Corrie Dixon.

Associate Patron—Mrs. Georgia Mathis.

Associate Patron—John Brock.

Treasurer—Mrs. Mae Bryant.

Conductress—Mrs. Annie Lee Vaughn.

Associate Conductress—Mrs. Reba Mae Collier.

Organist—Mrs. Josephine Bradley.

Chaplain—Mrs. Bertie Lee Dixon.

Ada—Mrs. Anna Clark.

Marshall—Mrs. Obelia Parker.

Wardner—Mrs. Ruby Haire.

Other officers of the chapter will be installed at a later date.

LARGE EGG PLANT

Mrs. Eddie B. Lee, who lives near Evergreen Cemetery on the Brantley highway, sent to The Clipper Tuesday morning an egg plant which topped the scales at four and three-quarter pounds and measured 2 1/4 inches in circumference.

It is the largest egg plant we have ever seen and Mrs. Lee has five or six more approximately the same size in her garden.

Miss Christine Johnson of Macon, Ga., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. H. Michel.

On Tuesday evening at seven-thirty o'clock, members of the Business Women's Circle of the Baptist Missionary Union met at the Elba swimming pool for a delightful picnic.

After enjoying the delicious picnic menu, the group was entertained with a program of games directed by Mrs. J. A. Timmerman. Members present on this occasion were Miss Mabel Brunson, Miss Elzie Sellers, Miss Haze Rusbee, Miss Alpha Jernigan, Mrs. Alva Devane, Mrs. J. W. Kendrick, Mrs. Baxter Bryan, Mrs. Mary Alice Mays, Mrs. J. A. Timmerman, Mrs. R. L. Martin, Miss Lottie Fortner, Miss Mattie Maud Spurlin, Miss Zedie Rowe and one visitor, Burt English.

Fire destroyed outhouse

An outhouse in which a quantity of lumber and other things was stored was completely destroyed by fire Tuesday morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brunson on the Troy highway about two miles from town.

Sparks from a burning trash pile were blown onto the building, causing the flames. It was stated that the residence was slightly damaged from the heat of the burning building and lumber.

Mrs. J. F. Brunson is in Samson where she has been for several days at the bedside of her mother, Mrs. Johnson, who remains quite ill at her home there.

Miss Violet Gjelhaug of Pontiac, Michigan, is visiting in Elba, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Bonneau and Mrs. Sadie Donahue.

SIX COFFEE YOUTHS ARE SENT TO WEST COAST CCC

Six more Coffee County youths were called for duty in the Civilian Conservation Corps on July 15th according to the Coffee County Welfare Department. This was the county's quota on the third call and these boys have been sent to the fifth corp area which is on the West Coast of the United States.

Below is given the name and address of these sent on the last call.

Crocker, Connie B., Rt. 1, Elba, Greenwood, J. W., Rt. 1, Elba, Hall, Charles Hwy., Rt. 1, Elba, Moore, James Collis, Rt. 2, Elba, Russell, Oscar Wilbur, Elba, Speigner, Warren Lafayette, Rt. 1, New Brockton.

ELBA HIGH SCHOOL WILL HAVE NEW FOOTBALL COACH

Announcement has just been made that Ralph Gandy of Tuscaloosa, will be the new coach for the Elba High School football team for the approaching season. It is equal for the approaching season, succeeding Coach Philip H. Crigger, who will be with the Dale County High team at Ozark.

Women and men of all denominations who are interested in seeing a good revival meeting in Elba are invited and urged to attend these special prayer services.

EVELYN ADAMS, COLORED TEACHER, DIED LAST WEEK

Evelyn Adams, 42 years of age, wife of Dave Adams, well known colored resident of Elba, died at St. Margaret's hospital in Montgomery Wednesday night, July 24, following an illness of four weeks.

Surviving besides her husband, Dave Adams, are the following children: Wallace, Frank, and Wayne; Peggy, Sybil and Betty Jean Adams.

Funeral services were held at Elba Zion Baptist Church Friday afternoon at two o'clock with Rev. D. W. Gray officiating. Burial was in Evergreen Cemetery. Pallbearers were Bud Howe, Frank Brown, Clarence Brown, Virgil Waters, Bonneau-Jeter had charge.

MRS. KEARSE HONORED AT TEA MONDAY

Mrs. W. M. Ringsdorf entertained Monday afternoon at her home on Davis Street at a lovely tea given for Mrs. Faber Kearse of Birmingham, S. C., who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. S. Rainey.

There was a company of twelve assembled at the party. Decorations were of late summer flowers in all the varied colors.

Each guest was given a tea towel to him and embroidered in an original design. A prize was offered to the lady who finished the work first. Mrs. H. Jeter was the lucky winner. The towels were then presented to the hostess.

A delicious afternoon refreshment course was served. Invited were Mrs. Faber Kearse, Mrs. L. S. Rainey, Mrs. H. Jeter, Mrs. Kay Harris, Mrs. F. A. Harris, Mrs. D. B. Pettie, Mrs. D. J. Brooke, Mrs. Lewis Brooks, Mrs. C. P. Hayes, Mrs. Lillian Ringsdorf, Mrs. R. C. Bryan and the hostess, Mrs. W. M. Ringsdorf.

BUSINESS WOMEN MEET AT POOL FOR PICNIC

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Publishers Gain New Vision Of State's Progress And Possibilities On State-Wide Tour Last Week

A six day 1,500-mile "blitz tour" of the State last week convinced members of the Alabama Press Association that Alabama was not the nation's No. 1 Economic Problem, but was the nation's No. 1 Economic Opportunity.

One hundred publishers enjoyed the tour which started from Montgomery and Birmingham and swept around the State to cover as many as possible of the wide variety of industrial plants, mining operations, agricultural sections, educational institutions, State parks, scenic and recreational areas, the great lakes and hydroelectric developments of the Tennessee Valley, forest areas and the Gulf Coast section.

Overwhelming Hospitality

And while time did not permit an intensive study of the many points of interest, the publishers gained a new vision of the unlimited possibilities of Alabama, and they were inspired by the keen community pride displayed in all sections. This pride in community progress nearly wrecked the time schedule of the tour, the publishers being delayed five hours on the first day by the overwhelming hospitality of the city and civic leaders of the various communities. It was very evident that the community pride was well justified.

The publishers started out in two divisions. The first group, led by President Walter H. Golan of the Wutempha Herald, left early Monday morning from Montgomery. The publishers were astonished at the vast amount of work that is being done on this State park in showing the gracious hospitality of the Old South that has helped make Talladega win national fame as the "model town" of the South.

Highest Point in State

Despite the fact that the publishers were running far behind schedule, a hurried trip was made to the cloud-kissed Cheaha Mountain, the highest point in Alabama, overlooking the 400,000-acre Talladega National Forest. The publishers were astonished at the vast amount of work that is being done on this State park in showing the gracious hospitality of the Old South that has helped make Talladega win national fame as the "model town" of the South.

Dropping over the mountain to the motorcade, the motorcade resorted to immaculate Fort McPherson where the publishers were given a warm reception and cooling refreshments. The reception was given by Col. S. Peake, post commander, at the Officers' Club.

Second Largest Manufacturing City

The motorcade was met at the city limits of Gadsden by civic leaders and escorted through the Alabama School of Trades and then through the marvelous Dixie plant of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. This beautiful plant, which has a daily production of 13,000 tires and as many tubes.

Gadsden, Alabama's second largest manufacturing city, with an annual payroll of twenty million dollars, alone justifies a full day for inspection of its many unusual features, a description of which required six full mimeographed pages in the Chamber of Commerce welcome. The increase in population of Gadsden during the

(Continued to Page 4)

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WE PROUDLY PRESENT THE GREAT SCREEN ACHIEVEMENT

'Swanee River'

IN ITS ENTIRETY
SUNDAY AND MONDAY

Starring
DON AMECHE, ANDREA LEEDS, AL. JOLSON
Featuring "Swanee River," "Beautiful Dreamer,"
"My Old Kentucky Home" and other favorite
Stephen Foster Melodies.

FILMED IN TECHNICOLOR!
THE ELBA THEATRE

Education

You teach your children all sorts of things: reading, writing, arithmetic, science and literature.

Why don't you teach them the most important thing of all? THRIFT! Thrift has to be learned. It hardly ever comes by nature.

Encourage saving. Let the boys and girls have their own capital, their own savings bank account, and keep adding to it.

They will love it, if you will show them how.

ELBA EXCHANGE BANK

J. F. BRUNSON, Pres. E. G. BRAGG, Vice-Pres.
T. B. BRYAN, Cashier L. R. DEAL, Asst.-Cashier

DORSEY SEZ:

are the most popular electric refrigerators today, offering greater value . . . longer operation at lower cost . . . added features of convenience and style.

Call by and see these beautiful new models, or ask for a demonstration in your home. We will be glad to tell you and show you more about the new Frigidaire without any obligation.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

Buy Your Coal Now!

It has been pretty warm during the past few days, as is evidenced by an ear of popcorn taken from the garden of Mr. Oscar English. On this ear a number of the grains have been "popped" by the extreme heat. This was a new wrinkle to us, until we saw so much of it a year or so ago.

Mrs. H. C. Johnson and son, Hunter, of Macon, Ga., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Michel in Elba last week. Mr. Johnson came over Thursday and the family visited relatives in Ozark before returning to their home.

ELBA OIL COMPANY

24-HOUR SERVICE.
F. F. CLARK, Mgr. - PHONE 33. - ELBA, ALA.

Base Ball

TODAY - Thurs.
August 1
3:00 p. m.
DAMASCUS
vs.
ANDALUSIA
ON ELBA FIELD
Adm.: 10c & 25c

STATE PARKS

ALABAMA, THROUGH the Conservation Department's division of parks, realizes the importance of providing its people with recreation grounds and facilities for using spare time in ways that are interesting and wholesome. Beginning in 1923, the State began acquiring areas for development as public parks, and with the assistance of the National Park Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps sponsored the building and improvement of the various areas.

In 1939 five outstanding park areas were opened to the public. More than 200,000 persons registered at the five parks last year, and the 1940 season promises to be even better.

The five parks — Gulf, Chewacla, Cheaha, Monte Sano and DeSoto — have a combined area of 14,444 acres, and this includes every type of mountain or coastal scenery and environment that Alabama has to offer. Mound State Monument, at Moundville, is the sixth important attraction in the system and draws many visitors, although there are no overnight cabins there.

In these parks there are a total of 57 cabins or cottages, with a maximum capacity of 208 persons. The cabins, built of stone or wood, are fully equipped to meet all the needs of vacation-



VACATIONERS in semi-tropical Gulf State Park

ists, including stoves, iceboxes, furniture, dishes, kitchen utensils, and even towels. Some of the cabins rent for as little as \$9 a week. A detailed summary of the facilities of each park will follow in this article.

Because of the fact that the Legislature failed to provide funds for operating the parks, it is necessary to charge a small gate fee to maintain the parks. This is 10 cents for adults and 5 cents for children from 6 to 12 years old. Everything else in the parks is free, except of course, the cabin rentals, bathing suit and locker.

A brief description and location of each site follows:

Gulf State Park

Gulf State Park, comprising 4,522 acres, is on the southern shore of Baldwin County, 10 miles south of Foley on the Sibley Holmes trail. The equipment and recreation facilities include a mile of excellent beach on the Gulf of Mexico; 3 fresh water lakes; 16 cottages, including one duplex, and a parkway 22 miles long extending

westward to historic Fort Morgan. The Casino, housing a bathhouse with accommodations for 2,000 people, a restaurant and a large dance hall stands on the dunes only 700 feet from the Gulf of Mexico, and about 1,000 feet from the large fresh water lakes. Electricity and modern water works system are a part of the equipment. Surf bathing is under the supervision of accredited life guards. Both fresh and salt water fishing may be enjoyed either in the lakes of Gulf Park or in the adjacent salt water. The 16 cottages will accommodate from four to eight people and the prices range from \$9 to \$18 per week. Reservations may be made by writing, Custodian, Gulf State Park, Foley, Alabama. Due to the fact that cottages in Gulf State Park are in great demand, it is necessary during the spring and summer months to write for reservations from two to four weeks in advance.

Monte Sano State Park

Approximately four miles from Huntsville, Monte Sano State Park comprises 2,110 acres of magnificent mountain scenery, wild flowers and other scenic attractions. There are 15 miles of splendid hiking trails and 10 miles of bike paths. There are 11 stone cabins on top



INDIAN head rock, Cheaha

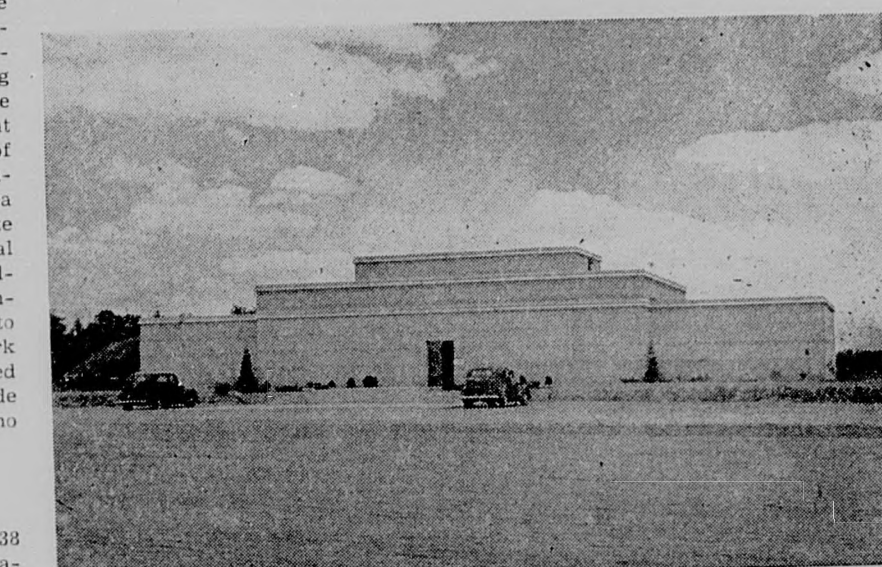
main entrance to the Park is from Mound on State Highway No. 11, between the two above named cities. Cheaha Mountain, the center of the park is 2,400 feet above sea-level and the highest point in the State of Alabama. Seven new stone cabins, the custodian's lodge, a water reservoir, and the famous Cheaha Tower stand on the crest of this mountain. A thousand feet down the side of the mountain, there is a picturesque lake, created by the impounding of a mountain stream. Here, a sand beach has been constructed, together with a modern stone bath house. Life guards are on duty throughout the season. Outdoor barbecue pits, ovens, picnic shelters and other recreational facilities are available. A view from the 90 foot steel and stone tower atop Cheaha Mountain is a never-to-be-forgotten event. The cabins at Cheaha accommodate four people each and rent for \$15 per week. Electricity is not available yet at Cheaha and both lighting and cooking is with the use of kerosene. A modern restaurant on the ground floor of Cheaha Tower serves regular meals and short orders. Reservations may be made by writing, Custodian, Cheaha State Park, Rt. 2, Moundville, Alabama.

DeSoto State Park

DeSoto State Park, with 4,649 acres in Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, is characterized by its great length and unusual variety of scenic and recreation attractions. It is in the mountain region near Fort Payne and Mentone. of the mountain, each accommodating 4 people and renting for \$15 per week. There is a lodge where social gatherings are held and an excellent restaurant where regular meals or short orders are served. Electricity is furnished for cooking and lighting, and a modern water-works system provides clear, sparkling water. A stable is maintained here where mounts may be obtained at reasonable cost. The highest point of Monte Sano, which means, "Mountain of Health," is 1,600 feet above sea level. The scenic attractions at Monte Sano are unexcelled, including Natural Well Cavern, a limestone shaft descending 200 feet down into the mountain-side and then branching out into vaulted rooms. Leading from the park to the City of Huntsville is a paved parkway. Reservations should be made by writing, Custodian, Monte Sano State Park, Huntsville, Alabama.

Cheaha State Park

Cheaha State Park, comprising 2,538 acres in the counties of Clay, Talladega and Cleburne is about half way between Anniston and Talladega. The



MUSEUM at Mound State Monument

KNOW YOUR ALABAMA

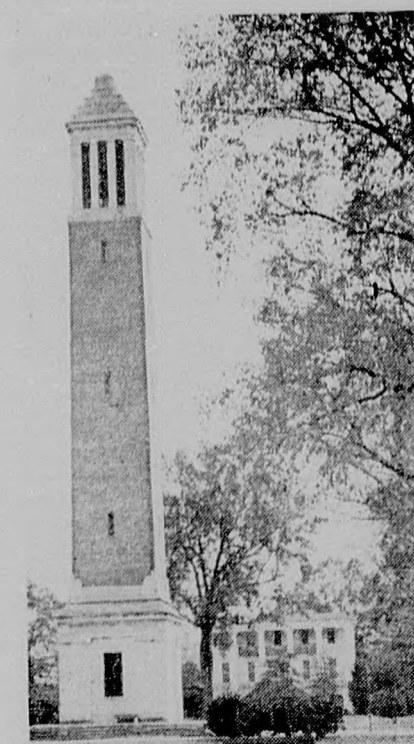
and its rhododendron and wild azaleas are a sight to behold in the Spring. Among the scenic attractions are beautiful DeSoto Falls and May's Gulf, the latter a reproduction of the Grand Canyon on a reduced scale. There are 14 cabins in the park, each accommodating from four to six people and renting from \$15 to \$20 per week. Electricity is used for lighting, and kerosene stoves for cooking. The picnic equipment includes outdoor fireplaces, barbecue pits, shelters and tables. A restaurant serves regular meals or short orders. Reservation may be made by writing, Custodian, DeSoto State Park, Route 1, Fort Payne, Alabama.

Chewacha State Park

Although the smallest in area, Chewacha is by no means the least attractive park in the system, as the attendance figures will prove. It has 525 acres in Lee County, near Auburn, and its five cabins, 26-acre lake impounded above a picturesque waterfall and other attractions draw thousands of people from that section. Part of the park lies in the so-called fall line separating the Piedmont plateau and the coastal plain. Swimming is enjoyed in the beautiful lake, and there is a bathhouse with accommodations for about 800 people. The stone cabins, accommodating four to six people respectively, rent for \$15 and \$20 per week fully equipped. The usual outdoor picnic facilities include tables, barbecue pits and shelters. Electricity and modern waterworks are part of the equipment. Reservations may be made by writing, Custodian, Chewacha State Park, Auburn, Alabama.

Mound State Monument

Mound State Monument, at Moundville, 14 miles south of Tuscaloosa on State Highway No. 11, is the site of the remains of a prehistoric people whose civilization flourished in Alabama long before the arrival of the first white man on this continent. Commonly called the Mound-Builders, they were the first Americans. On the banks of the Warrior River near the present town of Moundville they built a village of crude wooden structures with the huge mounds of earth constructed for bases on which their temples were placed. The highest mound is 88 1-2 feet high, the broadest covers 134 acres. Thirty-four mounds are in the three hundred acre tract which is being developed by the CCC and the National Park Service in cooperation with the Alabama Museum of Natural History. A permanent Museum housing two in-situ burial pits and artifacts from the area is open to the public.



DENNY Chimes, University

THE CONSTITUTIONAL convention which met in Huntsville, Alabama Territory, on July 5, 1819, adopted an article beginning: "Schools and means of education shall forever be encouraged in this state." Thus from the beginning Alabama has recognized the value of safeguarding its citizens from ignorance and its attendant evils. In the six score years that have followed what steps have been taken to build the magnificent system of institutions of higher learning, prisons and hospitals by which Alabama has sought to provide a "sound mind in a sound body" for her people?

On April 12, 1831 the University of Alabama, having been donated 46,080 acres of land for the endowment of an institution of learning by the Congress of the United States, was opened for the admission of students. The burning of all the buildings except one by a body of federal cavalry necessitated closing the school from 1865-1869. Through the office of Sen. John T. Morgan a second donation of 72 sections was made by Congress to replace the buildings.

300-Acre Campus

From time to time the Legislature of Alabama has voted large sums for buildings and endowment; much money has come from popular subscription and Federal aid. Today the University grounds comprise 300 acres; 22 major structures house the 12 schools through which the University is administered.

Of no less importance to the life of the state is Alabama Polytechnic Institute located at Auburn. The school was first the East Alabama Male College, established in Auburn in 1857 by the M. E. Church, South. Its doors were closed for the four years of the Civil War. In 1872 the Methodist Church gave the college buildings, land, equipment and good will to the State and the name was changed to Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, then in 1899 to Alabama Polytechnic Institute. The first endowment money came to this school from the Lind-Grant Act passed by Congress in 1882. Now its sources of revenue are many and varied and its buildings number approximately 30. Among Auburn's most recent developments are Bibb Graves Center; the Alumni Stadium dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, 1939, and the charmingly



CAMPUS scene at Alabama Polytechnic Institute

INSTITUTIONS

up-to-date quadrangle that houses all women students. Auburn was the first male school in Alabama and the second in the South to admit women students. The work of the college is in 3 major divisions—Campus teaching, Research and Extension. Every county in the State is influenced and benefitted by the Extension service of A. P. I.

Girls School Started

At Montevallo stand the many stately and beautiful buildings that house Alabama College. Almost 50 years ago the public was startled by the introduction of a bill in the state Senate to establish the Alabama Girls Industrial School. Even then in the old South there were many who shrank from the idea of our girls being taught to cook and sew. The need for such a school is evidenced by its phenomenal growth from a girls school with high school curriculum, commercial courses, normal training and domestic arts to a standard liberal arts college granting AB, BS and BM degrees.

Scattered throughout the state are many church schools and colleges of high standing. The Methodist Church owns and supports Huntingdon College for girls in Montgomery and Birmingham-Southern in Birmingham. In the first decade of the present century the Alabama Conference and North Alabama Conference decided to combine Birmingham-Southern and Southern University located at Greensboro into one college in Birmingham. The same thing was planned for the two girls' colleges in Tuskegee and Athens. This merger has never been wholly completed, as Athens College still draws funds and patronage from North Alabama. A new experiment in student aid has been launched in Athens. A college-owned and operated silk hosiery mill offers employment to 400 students. Through this agency many girls may be enabled to obtain a college education.

Montgomery is the home of lovely Huntingdon College, which had its birth in Tuskegee in 1854 under the name of Tuskegee Female College. Later the Alabama Conference bought the property and a new charter was granted to the Alabama Conference Female Col-

lege. In 1910 the college was moved to Montgomery.

The history of Judson College at Marion reads very differently. It was founded 102 years ago and has always been in Marion and always a Baptist institution. The Baptist co-education school is Howard College, Birmingham. The Catholic leading colleges are Spring Hill College which was founded in Mobile in 1820 and Saint Bernard College at Cullman. The Benedictine Fathers are in charge of St. Bernard College and have their Abbey at that place.

With the realization that three-fourths of the youth of the state has long been without instruction, without the necessary textbooks, and were even without competent teachers came the establishment of State Normal Schools for professional training of teachers. In 1872, the present locations for teacher training institutions, formerly called normal schools, were designated at Florence, Livingston, Jacksonville, Troy and Daphne. These institutions, except that at Daphne, are now designated as State Teachers Colleges.

School in Mountains

To supply a pressing education need in the Northern portion of the state, the Daughters of the American Revolution erected at Grant a school for mountain children in honor of Mrs. Kate Duncan Smith, founder of the Society in Alabama. The Deaf and Blind schools at Talladega are opening fields of opportunity for thousands of our handicapped citizens who were formerly without means of instruction.

The Alabama School of Trades at Gadsden is operated by the State and is giving many Alabama boys the opportunity to become skilled in trades. Marion Institute at Marion, Alabama, enjoys the distinction of having more graduates accepted at West Point than any other school in the United States.

Negro schools of prominence are the Agricultural and Industrial Institute at Normal, near Huntsville; State Teachers College in Montgomery, and the Tuskegee Institute. The latter was founded in 1881 as the Normal and Industrial Institute by its famous Principal, Booker T. Washington. While this school has received aid from the state, its main source of income was gifts encouraged and solicited by its founder. In its early days many Negro boys and girls were able while learning trades and agriculture to work their way through school. The Institute now confers degrees and encourages education in fine arts as well as industries.

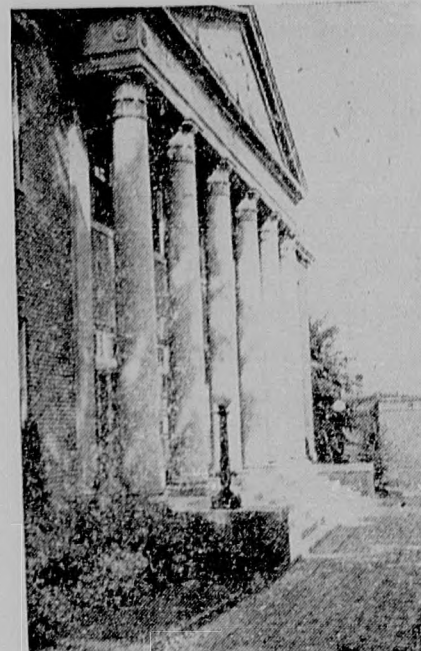
At Tuskegee, too, is situated the first Government Veteran's Hospital built in Alabama and the only one for Negroes in the United States. This hospital was dedicated in 1923 by Calvin Coolidge, who was then Vice President.

Since that time a white Veteran's Hospital has been built in Tuscaloosa while a third is nearing completion in Montgomery.

Modern Prison System

To this end Alabama has established four State Prisons, each with facilities for making the inmates as nearly self-supporting as possible. Kilby, at Montgomery, is the state's largest prison and one of the most modern in the South. Here the state has set up a model dairy with pure-bred Guernseys and a big factory where automobile licence plates and state Highway markers are made. At Draper Prison at Speigler large cotton mills provide labor for the prisoners. The Prison Farm at Atmore produces a large part of the foodstuff used by all the prisons. Almost a hundred years old, the Women's Prison at Wetumpka works on the same principle of keeping the convicts busy at a useful task. Many of them work in the garment factory where clothing is made to supply the four prisons.

Since becoming a state, Alabama has made steady strides in the building and maintaining of her institutions, but still she is not satisfied. With the interest and support of her people almost immeasurable growth and progress may yet be made and almost unlimited possibilities become established facts.



PALMER HALL, Montevallo



BEEF CATTLE from Alabama rangelands

AGRICULTURE

ACROSS BROAD green pastures in Alabama's famed Black Belt sleek Herefords fatten contentedly through a long grazing season. To the casual observer the lush grasses appear a natural part of the scenery, as though they had always been there. The cattle too seem a traditional part of the rolling prairie land.

Yet behind this pleasant vista of Alabama agriculture of today is a story of a revolution—a spectacular shift in farm practices that is probably without parallel in the nation's history. For the same lands on which these white-faced cattle graze so naturally once saw field hands labor ceaselessly in a fight to kill out grass. Then grass was the farmer's enemy—today man has made it his ally.

For the Black Belt was the domain of King Cotton in the years when that agricultural tyrant forced allegiance on nearly every acre of farmland. Today the shabby monarch finds precarious sanctuary on only a few scrubby acres in the Belt. The majestic Hereford herd sire has ascended the agricultural throne.

The shift from cotton production to livestock in the Black Belt is perhaps the most spectacular development in Alabama agriculture but it is by no means the only example of how a state, faced by declining prices for the cotton it produced on land whose fertility had been appraised, revised its farm practices

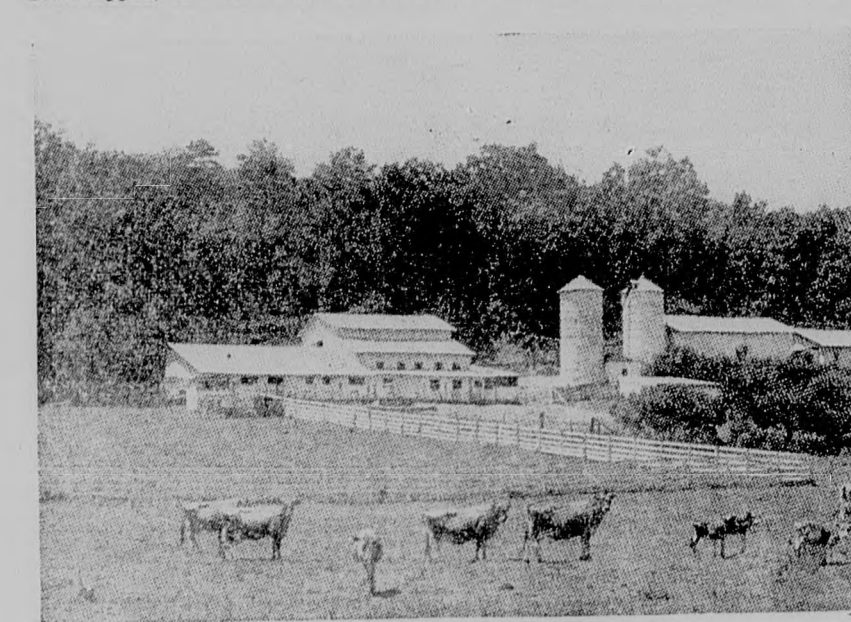
almost over night. Diversification is the watchword on Alabama farms today and steadily throughout the state a sound agricultural program is being created. Not that cotton production has been entirely abandoned on Alabama farms. Such a policy would be neither wise nor possible. But Alabama farmers are producing along with their cotton a number of other cash crops and many of the products which enable them to live at home. A balanced agricultural program is being developed in the state.

Herds Are Improved

Beef cattle production has made its greatest strides in the Black Belt yet it is by no means confined to that area. All over the state native herds are being improved by addition of blooded sires. Within the last few years Montgomery has become the largest cattle market in the South and smaller yards have been established in several other communities.

Scattered over the state, too, are many dairy herds which graze on lands formerly devoted to cotton. Markets for milk today are available in the form of cheese factories, a condensary, ice cream plants and similar concerns.

Declining prices and eroded lands were not the only factors that brought about the fall of King Cotton. During the World War a plague hit Alabama cotton lands in the form of the boll weevil.



DAIRY FARM in Central Alabama

weevil. But so resourceful were farmers in some sections that they actually converted the ravages of this plague into a blessing. At Enterprise stands a monument to the boll weevil, a symbol of the gratitude of that section for the crop diversification enforced by the pest.

For Coffee County and the whole Wiregrass turned to peanuts and other crops with the result that soon King Cotton was no longer enthroned on farmlands there. Later farmers in the Wiregrass learned that peanuts make an excellent hog feed and of recent years that section has become the major hog-producing area in the state. Hog production has also been vastly increased in several other sections of the state.

Truck Crops Produced

Development of a truck crop industry in Alabama has brought new cash to many farmers. Early vegetables are produced in great quantities on the fertile lands of Baldwin, Blount and other counties and move to markets by rail and truck. Baldwin County grows and ships some 5,000 cartons of Irish potatoes each year.

Another source of cash income for Alabama farmers that has been developed within comparatively recent years is strawberries. Baldwin, Butler, Cone-



HARVEST scenes in Baldwin County potato fields

guh, Chilton and Cullman Counties produce the bulk of the berries this state sends to Northern markets. Chilton County also has developed a substantial peach crop and a start has been made on growing of tobacco in Houston County. Still another significant development is the fact that Alabama ships more queen bees than any other state. A substantial satsuma industry has been developed in extreme South Alabama.

Rapid strides in poultry production have been made in the state within recent years as a result of an educational program conducted by the Extension Service.

Tung Nuts Grown

Near Huntsville is located the largest water cress "farm" in the world and a start has been made on the growing of tung nuts in South Alabama. The state also produces a vast pecan crop each year.

One of the largest producers of gladiolus in the country is located in Baldwin County while a very large peony farm is in Perry County. Opelika annually ships many thousands of Easter lilies and Rosemont Gardens, in Mont-

KNOW YOUR ALABAMA

gomery, is supplying a large proportion of the roses sold at retail in Florida.

Within the last two years about 30 quick freezing plants have been established in various parts of the state to provide farmers with facilities for conserving their food supplies. At moderate cost, farm families are able to have meats, fruits and vegetables stored for year 'round use where quick freeze facilities are available.

Due to the ravages of erosion as well as to the fact that the state was so long in the clutches of a one-crop agricultural system, many acres of land that were originally very productive were robbed of fertility. In certain sections of the state some land was so thoroughly wasted that restoration of its fertility was impossible but a wise program of soil conservation, directed by the Alabama Extension Service and other agencies, is reclaiming the state's farmlands.

Farmers are being shown how to plant soil-building crops such as vetch, kudzu, crotonaria and lespedeza. Terracing of farmlands is widely practiced and crop rotation is safeguarding land once it has been restored to productivity. Proper use of woodlands to provide for farm needs and to furnish new sources of cash income is being learned.

HISTORICAL

STRETCHING NORTHWARD from the Gulf of Mexico into the foothills of the Appalachians and the rich valleys of the Tennessee lies a land as rich in historic lore as in material possessions—Alabama. Though many of the landmarks of her stirring past live today only in legend, enough remains to make it a mecca for those who thrill to the lure of the romantic past. Originally peopled by four Indian tribes, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw, civilization has almost erased the evidences of Indian life and customs, but who can hear the musical names Talladega, Tuscaloosa, Cahaba, Tallapoosa without conjuring a picture of sleepy native villages on the sites of now thriving cities?

A marble shaft near the overhead bridge in Childersburg, Ala., now stands as silent reminder of the historic visit of Alabama's discoverer, Hernando de Soto, dashing Spanish Cavalier who came in 1540 accompanied by 600 chosen men. About two miles north of this memorial marker between the mouths of Talladega and Tallapoosa—hatchie creeks was located the far-famed Indian city of Coosa, capital of the Creek Indians.

Historic Old Mobile

Interesting old Mobile was the scene of the next visitation of the white man, for it was here in 1711 that the great Frenchman, Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, built Fort Louis de la Mobile on the site where the city of Mobile now stands. The city today offers endless opportunities for those who enjoy browsing through the dust of forgotten years with its reminders of Spanish, French and English culture.

In Bienville Square stands a granite cross erected by the Colonial Dames of Alabama which bears the inscription: "To Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, Native of Montreal, Canada, Naval Officer of France, Governor of Louisiana and founder of its first capital, Mobile, 1711."

Even Mobile's wealth of azaleas have historic significance, for in 1711 a romantic French colonist, Frise Langlois, brought three bushes—white, pink, and reddish purple—from his native Toulouse. Amid this riot of growth and color are to be found magnificent old homes of as widely varied architecture as her heterogeneous people; the Kirk-bridge home, Mobile's first court house and jail; the Waring Mansion which



FORT GAINES, on historic Dauphin Island

dates from 1842 and is notable for its beautifully wrought gateway and fence and for its flaring stone door-facing, the Craft home, distinguished for its elaborate iron grill work, handsome gate posts and fine fence. The Cathedral of Immaculate Conception, built on the site used by the first settlers of Mobile as a burial ground, is an impressive Romanesque building, work on which was started in 1896, completed and dedicated in 1899.

Thirty miles south of Mobile on semi-tropic Dauphin Island stands historic old Fort Gaines which includes the old Fortifications of 1812 and the older fort built by the Spanish in 1720. Across the bay one may see its companion, Fort Morgan, erected by the American Government in 1833 and enjoying the distinction of being the oldest national fort of any consequence still standing and one of the comparatively few which saw most of its active service fighting against the same government.

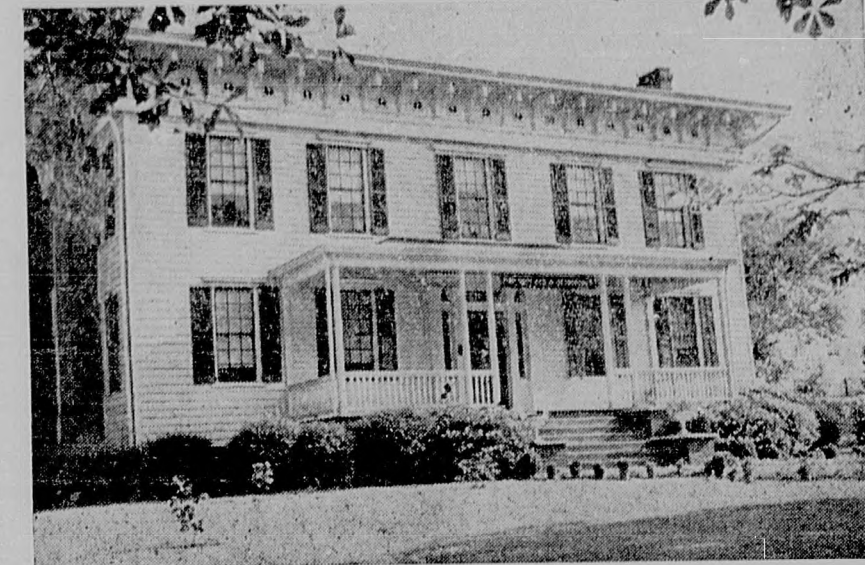
A memorial stone near Bay Minette marks the location of Fort Mims, where more than 500 persons were massacred during the uprising of the Creek Indians in 1812. This massacre precipitated General Jackson's campaign which broke the power of the Creek Indians. A marker at Horse Shoe Bend, near Alexander City, commemorates the victory of Gen. Jackson in the battle that opened this territory to settlement by white people.

Huntsville, site of Alabama's admission into the Union, today combines the spirit of the Old South with that of the New. Now a busy industrial center, Huntsville enjoys the distinction of being the home of the first Governor of Alabama, first state land office, first hotel, first bank, first newspaper, first cotton gin and first educational institution.

Capitol at Huntsville

In 1819, when Alabama was made a state, Huntsville became the temporary capital while the first capitol was being constructed at old Cahaba. The first legislative session was held in Huntsville and the second in the newly-completed buildings at Cahaba. A large flood in 1825 caused state officials to move the capital again. This time Tuscaloosa was chosen.

Today time and fire have played havoc with what was once the proud old capitol building at Tuscaloosa. Built



HISTORIC First White House of Confederacy

at a cost of nearly \$55,000, when the capitol was moved from Cahaba in 1826 only a few broken columns, piles of building bricks and scattered debris may be still seen.

Old Colonial Homes

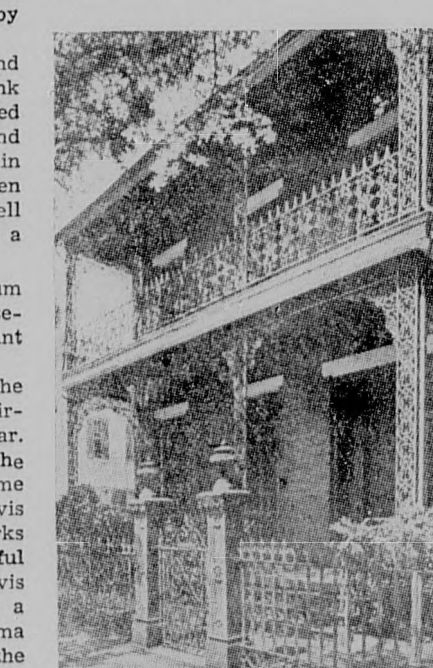
Evidences of the leisure and charm of the opulent plantation life of pre-Civil War days are to be found scattered throughout the state in the fine old Colonial homes. Close your eyes and roll these off your tongue and see what visions they conjure: Oakleigh, Rosemont, Thornhill, Windsor, Pitts Folly, Bell Mina. One of the most outstanding of these fine old reminders of a past age is Gainswood, magnificent plantation home at Denopola, built by Gen. Nathan Brian Whitfield in the middle of the last century. Another, the Forks of Cypress, near Florence was the home given to his adopted son by Gen. Andrew Jackson. Magnolia Grove at Greensboro is the ancestral home of Richmond Pearson Hobson, naval hero of the Spanish American War. Still occupied by members of the Hobson family, it is open to visitors. Rosemont, near Denopola, offers another excellent example of the ante-bellum plantation home. The Wheeler Mansion at Wheeler, Ala., stands as a shrine to the stirring career of "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, hero of the Confederacy and of the Spanish-American War.

Although much has disappeared that was old Claiborne, several reminders of its former importance may still be seen. The old Delet home, now occupied by Mrs. W. E. Deer, is in good repair. One of the many attractions in and around Decatur is the "Old Bank Building." This building was dedicated by Pres. Martin Van Buren in 1832 and was the first state bank organized in Alabama. The building, which even now carries the scars of shot and shell from the Civil War, is being used as a museum and is open to the public.

In addition to many fine ante-bellum homes, Selma may boast of the old arsenal and naval foundry as an important part of Alabama's historic wealth. Montgomery, present capital of the State is steeped in memories of the stirring and tragic days of the Civil War. Here on the fourth of February, 1861, the Confederate States of America came into existence, with Jefferson Davis chosen as president. A brass star marks the spot on the portico of the beautiful capitol building where Jefferson Davis stood to take the oath of office on a Bible that had been used by Alabama Governors for a like purpose since the year 1851. Near the State Capitol stands the Confederate White House, first

executive mansion of President and Mrs. Jefferson Davis while the Confederate Capitol was located at Montgomery. The old home contains much of the original furniture as it was when the First Family lived there. The fateful order to fire on Fort Sumter was issued from the Winter Building, where the Southern Telegraph office was then housed. A bronze tablet at No. 2, Dexter Ave., marks this fateful spot. From the balcony of the old Exchange Hotel, Alabama's famous orator, William Lowndes Yancey, presented Jefferson Davis to the people of the South with the memorable words, "The man and the hour have met." In this same hotel, in happier connection, Sidney Lanier, the silver-tongued poet of The South, once served as a clerk.

And so moves the parade that is Alabama, land of fascinating contrasts. Though her cities may hum with industry, though mud and oxcarts have given way to smooth paved highways reaching to every section of the state, though her "highways and byways of ignorance" have given place to magnificent institutions of higher learning, still the ear attuned to a storied past and the eye with a romantic vision may yet hear the roll of her war drums, the crooning of her darkies at twilight, the stirring sound of the Rebel yell and see the ghosts of her painted warriors, Spanish Cavaliers, laughing Creole ladies and gray-clad soldiers marching through nights soft with moonlight and the music of the Southern pines.



HISTORIC Mobile home



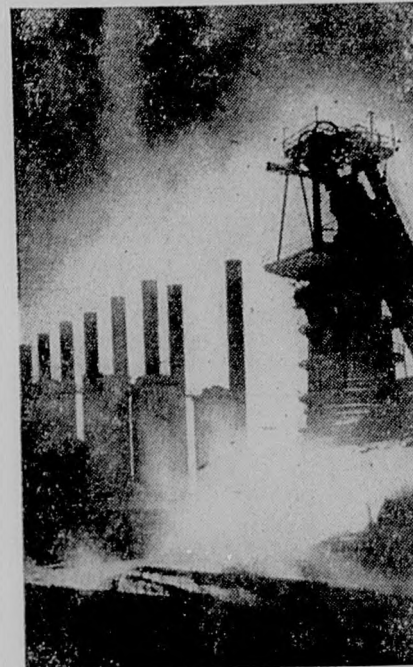
SHIPPING scene at State Docks, Mobile

INDUSTRIAL

SPURRED BY a new faith in her own human and natural resources, Alabama is making accelerated strides toward establishment of diversified new industries to supplement her agricultural life. Within the last three years greater progress than in any previous comparable period has been made in setting up of industries which will utilize the products of Alabama's farms, forests and mines.

New markets for agricultural products, new jobs for Alabama capital—all these benefits are being obtained as a result of the awakening industrial consciousness of this state's citizenship. Every section of the state is sharing in this expanding enthusiasm for industrial payoffs to balance income from agricultural pursuits.

Until the waning years of the Nineteenth Century Alabama's economic life was based almost wholly on agriculture. And its agriculture was based firmly on cotton production. With the first stirrings of industrial enterprise it was but natural, therefore that early industrial efforts of any magnitude had to do with cotton. Textile manufacture was



BIRMINGHAM blast furnace

Alabama's first "big industry." Starting some 50 or 60 years ago, the textile industry has made broad strides in Alabama until today every section of the state has some branch of textile manufacture. East Alabama, from Eufrata northward to Huntsville, has the densest concentration of textile plants, large mills in the Chattahoochee Valley, Opelika, Alexander City, Sylacauga, Anniston, Gadsden, Talladega, Huntsville and in other communities turning out a wide variety of products.

Silk Mills Obtained

Until recent years the state's textile industry was devoted almost wholly to cotton but recently there have come to the state mills which manufacture many silk products. Silk hosiery, women's underwear, ribbon, garments and other products from Alabama silk mills go into the national market. Development of the vast iron deposits in the Birmingham and Gadsden districts started more than a quarter of a century ago and each year has seen steady advancement. First plants were devoted chiefly to manufacture of pig iron, which was sent to other states to be made into finished products but later steel mills came to Ensley and elsewhere and the first step was taken toward establishment of a steel products industry.

Today mills in the Birmingham and Gadsden districts turn out tin plate sheets, nails, wire, rails, bars, structural shapes and many other products. One of the latest developments is the pre-fabrication of shapes for steel homes, an enterprise of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company that has attracted nation-wide attention.

Coal Lands Developed

Along with the iron and steel industry came rapid development of the state's coal deposits to furnish fuel for industrial uses as well as for domestic uses. Coke production followed and of late years an important by-product industry has been built up.

Textiles, iron and coal—these were the first major industrial developments in Alabama. Today, however, new developments of perhaps equal significance are taking place. Down at Mobile the Aluminum Ore Company is shipping about 1,000,000 pounds of alumina

a day while up in the busy Muscle Shoals area the Electro Metallurgical Company recently brought a new industry to the state. Another development of comparatively recent years is the chemical industry, which has become established at Anniston and at Birmingham.

Still another industry which has made an auspicious start in the state is the rubber tire industry, which is located at Gadsden. The Kraft paper industry continues to expand operations in Alabama, the largest paper and bag plant in the world now being in operation at Mobile, and another mill being located at Tuscaloosa. Within a few weeks the state's first mill to manufacture white paper from slash pine will begin operation at Mobile. This is the new \$5,000,000 plant of Hollingsworth & Whitney.

Food Products Packed

Constantly expanding in various parts of the state, also, is the food products industry. Each year sees new units added to this industry, one of the more recent developments being the setting up of a pimento canning plant at Rose-oke. Several hundred acres of pimento peppers are being grown this year to furnish farmers in that section with a new source of income.

Canned goods of many kinds, meat products, peanut butter and many other food products are turned out by Alabama plants. The largest peanut butter plant in the world is located at Enterprise.

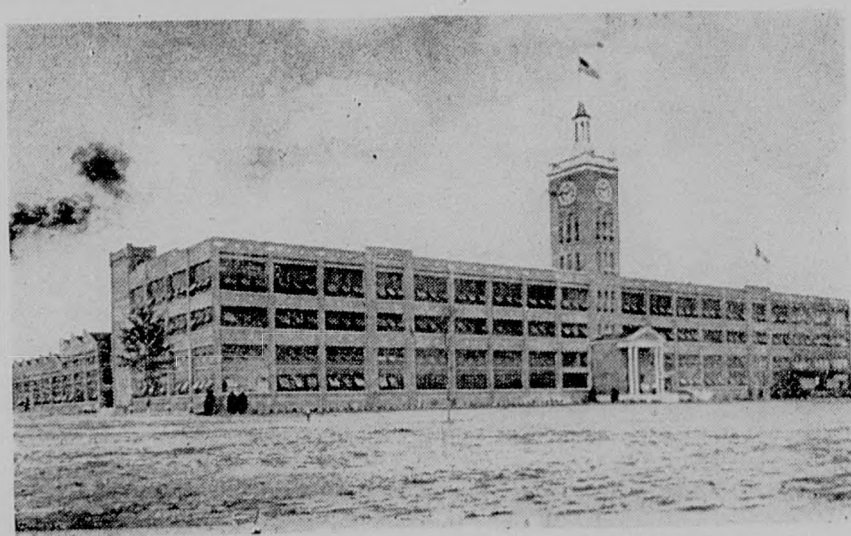
Up near Russellville the finest building limestone in the world is quarried and near Sylacauga a high-quality marble is turned out. The cement industry has a number of units in the state, most of them in the Birmingham district. Anniston is the largest producer of cast iron soil pipe in the world.

Power for Alabama industry and the new plants which will come to the state is produced in abundance by the system of hydro-electric plants of the Alabama Power Company along the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers and by the vast developments along the Tennessee River.

Alabama ranks far ahead of any other state in the Southeast in power production, its output in 1938 amounting to 3,072,011,000 kilowatts hours. Even this vast production left a great reserve of potential power.

Transportation Service

Transportation facilities to handle the products of Alabama industry place Alabama in an extremely favorable position. Railroads stretch their ribbons of steel to every section of the state and the state's system of navigable inland waterways is not equaled in the nation.



GOODYEAR Tire & Rubber Co. plant, Gadsden

KNOW YOUR ALABAMA



LIMESTONE quarry

Birmingham, through the Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, has become a seaport town and many tons of freight move along the rivers to and from the seacoast. The Tri-Cities, Decatur and Guntersville likewise are directly connected with tidewater by the developments on the Tennessee River.

Seaport terminal facilities not equaled by any other Gulf port are available at Mobile, where the State of Alabama has constructed the State Docks at a cost of \$12,000,000. Heavily laden ships from the far ports of the world load and discharge their cargoes at Alabama's modern state docks. Several privately-owned docks at Mobile add still more to the port facilities at Mobile.

Large Dry Dock Plant

The growing importance of Mobile as a shipping center is enhanced by the existence there of the largest and most complete ship servicing facilities on the Gulf Coast. This is the plant of the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, which has facilities for taking care of the largest freighters in service in that area.

Alabama is a growing industrial empire and its rapid development has perhaps attracted more attention in other states than it has here at home. New industries are certain to come to the state as more and more Alabamians come to recognize the importance of supplementing farms with factories.



ON MOBILE Azalea Trail

WHEN ALABAMIANS finish their workday tasks and are free to seek recreation either for a day, a weekend or two weeks vacation they are able to find within their own state a multitude of opportunities for healthful relaxation. More varied than almost any other state are the different types of recreation to be found within this state's borders.

Ranging from the thrill of battling a leaping tarpon off Dauphin Island to hiking through wild flower wonderlands in the mountains, this state's vacation opportunities offer something to satisfy the preferences of every resident of the state. Alabamians can heed Gov. Frank M. Dixon's admonition to "See Alabama" without sacrificing one whit from the pleasure they will get out of their "play time."

Broad, paved highways stretching to every corner of the state bring this state's playgrounds within easy driving distance to everyone. Even for North Alabama, the intriguing Gulf Coast country is now close by—as close as the amazing Tennessee Valley now is to South Alabamians.

Through every season of the year Alabama has some form of recreation to offer. For those who enjoy sport afield with gun and dog, this state's game fields offer better sport than almost any other state. Fishing is always in season in Alabama and the extensive network of inland waterways, along with the



BOAT RACING on beautiful Guntersville Lake

RECREATION

waters of Mobile Bay and the Gulf, offer endless opportunities for boating enthusiasts.

Boating, of course, has long been a popular pastime on Alabama's Gulf Coast. Many outboard speedsters, sail boats, small cruisers and other craft, ranging up to pretentious ocean-going yachts, are based in the various small boat harbors along the coast. Boating has also been popular along the Warrior River, particularly near Birmingham and on some of the lakes created by Alabama Power Company dams on the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.

But today pleasure boat fleets are rapidly being built up along the Tennessee Valley lakes created by the vast development program in that area. Although Guntersville Lake is only slightly more than a year old, facilities of a spacious pleasure boat harbor already are taxed to the limit as enthusiasts add new boats to the fleet there. The same situation prevails on Wheeler Lake, where a recent survey showed more than 800 boats in use, and on Wilson and Pickwick Lakes in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals.

Boat Races Held

Adding impetus to this spectacularly growing interest in boating along the Tennessee has been a series of speed boat races this year. Contests were held at Guntersville, Decatur and Muscle Shoals and thousands of persons turned out to view them. Many of those who witnessed these events probably now are looking to the day when they will have their own boat.

The same waters that make possible these excellent boating facilities also provide excellent fishing. The Warrior River and its tributaries furnish close-by sport for the busy metropolis of Birmingham and the creeks feeding the Coosa River, although somewhat further away, offer equally good sport.

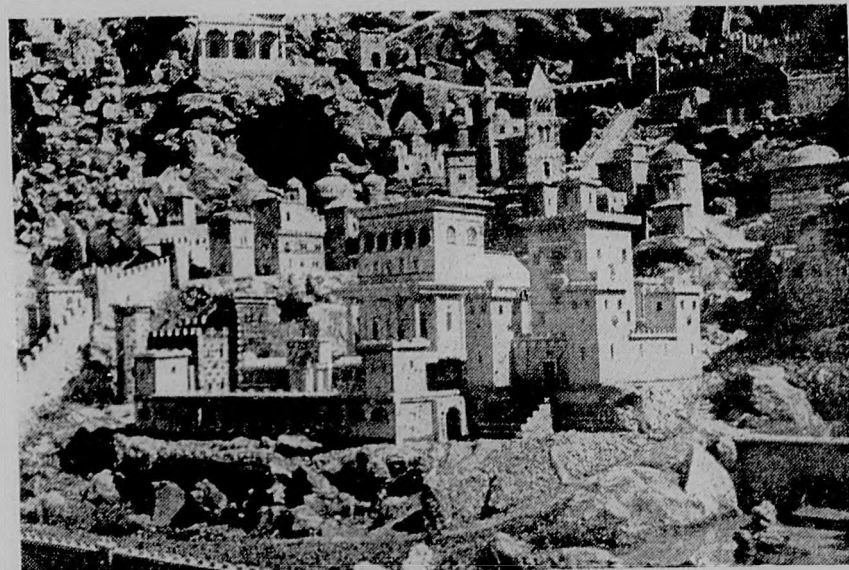
Along the Tennessee River for over 200 miles as it winds through Alabama are fishing waters that cannot be surpassed in the nation. Nowhere is it possible to find faster sport than that provided by white lake bass when they are in a biting mood below the power dams on the Tennessee. Black bass, bream, walleye pike and other game fish abound in the four lakes in the Valley.

Gulf Coast fishing has the added

charm of variety for the angler has within easy reach either fresh water or salt water battles. Many streams and lakes offer splendid fishing for bass and bream while the waters of Mobile Bay and the open Gulf hold such truculent warriors as cavalla, tarpon, mackerel, speckled trout and red fish.

Two new fishing areas of unrivalled excellence have been provided for Alabama anglers this season. Lake Margaret, a beautiful body of water in the Oakmulgee National Forest near Guntersville is daily yielding limit catches of game fish and Lake Thlocco, an 800-acre body of water in the Pea River State Forest near Ozark, teems with gamsters although it will not be opened to fishing until next year.

Alabama game fields also rank with the best in the nation and in one re-



AVE MARIA Grotto at St. Bernard College, Cullman

spect perhaps excel any other state. It is believed that Alabama's stock of wild turkeys, which spread to every county in the state except one, is greater than any other state. Few states have as many deer or such fine quail shooting. Squirrels, rabbits, doves and wild water fowl also provide sport during the hunting season.

Largest playground in the state, of course, is the Black Warrior National Forest in Northwest Alabama. Here in an area of several hundred thousand acres the federal government, assisted by state agencies, has created a woodland paradise that offers such attractions as majestic forest areas, camping, fishing and hunting.

Public Turkey Hunts

In the Black Warrior National Forest each Spring are held the only public wild turkey hunts held in the world. These hunts, closely supervised by state and federal officials, have enabled many hunters to enjoy outings afield with their guns. In this forest also is held each Fall a public deer hunt.

Another very large recreational development of recent years is the Oak Mountain Park in Shelby County. Located close to the center of the state, this playground has camp facilities for individuals as well as for large parties. A beautiful lake and miles of scenic drives make this place an ideal vacation spot.

For lovers of less strenuous forms of recreation there is the quiet pleasure of enjoying Mobile's famed Azalea Trail during the weeks it blooms so

gloriously in the Spring. Just to travel along this floral fairyland trail will rest and relax the visitor. New vistas of beauty spread around each turn in the Trail and when the journey is finished there still remains the exquisite beauty of the famed Bellingrath Gardens to be explored.

Of somewhat different appeal is a religious shrine in North Alabama which perhaps is not properly appreciated by Alabamians. This is the Ave Maria Grotto at Cullman, to which pilgrims from all parts of the nation journey. Here in painstaking detail has been reproduced not only many of the places in the Holy Land that are mentioned in the Bible but also many churches and points of religious interest in the Holy City of Rome.

Recreation with a practical purpose is provided also by a number of annual events held over Alabama. Cullman's annual Strawberry Festival, for instance, offers plenty of entertainment features but back of it all is a dramatic

story of how one section of the state

escaped the clutches of a one-crop agricultural system, thus bringing the benefits of increased income to farmers.

Such other annual events as the Munroville Hog Festival, the Turkey Carnival to be held for the first time this year at Uniontown, the National Air Carnival at Birmingham, Monroe Mills Day at Monroeville, the Monte Sano Festival at Huntsville and the National Peanut Festival at Dothan all have a serious side although it is sometimes apt to be overlooked while the crowds make merry.

Several resort hotels are open during the Summer on Lookout Mountain at Mentone and are popular with those who enjoy a vacation among the inspiring sights of the high country. Swimming, fishing in mountain streams and lakes, hiking and even golf on the mountain-top are among the sports available at Mentone.

Fishing camps and small resorts are scattered along the Warrior, Coosa and Tennessee rivers and hotels and camps are located at Fairhope, Magnolia Springs, Orange Beach and other places on the coast. A large resort hotel is being built at Point Clear, on Mobile Bay and the state's only resort actually on the Gulf is located at Gulf Shores.

Development of Dauphin Island, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, as a playground for Alabamians and visitors from other states is expected to follow construction of a bridge and causeway across Grant's Pass from Cedar Point on the mainland.

